

of a quadrilateral figure, open in front, whose length considerably exceeds its breadth; the sexual organs are of a yellowish-brown hue, passing into dark brown at the posterior part, and have a longitudinal septum in the middle.

[To be continued.]

XL.—A Catalogue of the Zoophytes of South Devon and South Cornwall. By the Rev. THOMAS HINCKS, B.A.

[Concluded from vol. ix. p. 475.]

APPENDIX.

Classification.—In the Introduction to this Catalogue I have adopted Prof. Huxley's Systematic Arrangement of the Hydrozoa. I am now convinced, however, that the groups to which he has assigned respectively the names *Hydridae*, *Corynidae*, and *Sertulariadae* are not entitled to ordinal rank, but should merely be regarded as *families*. I therefore propose to classify the Hydroid polypes, with Johnston, under one order, HYDROIDA, and to distribute them into the following families:—1. *Tubulariadae* (embracing both the *Tubulariadae* and the *Corynidae* of Johnston); 2. *Campanulariadae*; 3. *Sertulariadae*; 4. *Hydridae*.

ADDENDA.

Class HYDROZOA.

Order HYDROIDA. Fam. Tubulariadae.

EUDENDRIUM, Ehrenberg.

1. *E. rameum*, Pallas.

“On *Pinna ingens*, south of the Deadman Point” (*Couch*).

2. *E. capillare*, Alder.

Additional habitat: near Polperro, Cornwall.

The specimens received from this locality bear *female* capsules, which have not hitherto been noticed. They are ranged round the lower portion of the body of the polype, and bear a general resemblance to those of other species of *Eudendrium*.

Mr. Alder, in the Supplement to his Durham and Northumberland Catalogue, refers this species to the genus *Dicoryne*. At present I feel doubtful as to its true position. There is much difficulty in classifying the Tubulariadae; and the existing genera will require thorough revision.

Fam. Sertulariadae.

SERTULARIA, Linn.

S. filicula, Ellis & Solander.

“On Fuci; rather rare. Talland Sand Bay, Polperro”
(Couch).

[Very abundant on the Yorkshire coast.]

Fam. Campanulariadae.

CAMPANULARIA, Lamarck.

C. integra, Macgillivray.

Syn. *C. laevis*, Couch, Cornish Fauna, p. 42.

“On stones and shells from deep water, Polperro” (Couch).
[Ilfracombe; Filey, Yorkshire.]

Class ACTINOZOA.

Order ZOANTHARIA, Milne-Edwards (pars).

Fam. Ilyanthidae.

ILYANTHUS, Forbes.

I. Mitchellii, Gosse.

“Two specimens obtained by a Torquay fisherman near the
Start” (*E. W. H. Holdsworth*).

MOLLUSCOIDA.

Class POLYZOA, J. V. Thompson.

Order INFUNDIBULATA, Gervais.

Suborder Cheilostomata, Busk. Fam. Membraniporidae.

FLUSTRELLA, Gray.

F. hispida, Fabricius.

On sea-weeds between tide-marks, very common.

This species was accidentally omitted.

CORRIGENDA.

Coryne ramosa, Ehrenberg.

This name must be cancelled, and *C. vaginata* substituted for it. I find that the specimens to which I applied it belong to the latter species. I have received a *Coryne* from Talland Sand Bay, near Polperro, which I believe to be undescribed, but I am unable to name it at present.

PLUMULARIA, Lamarck.

I have referred, in the Introduction, to Prof. Forbes's suggestion for a dismemberment of this genus. Mr. Busk has divided it into two very natural groups, for one of which he retains the name *Plumularia*, assigning to the other that of *Halicornaria*. They are distinguished by the position of the nematophores (*tubules* of Johnston)—curious and probably offensive organs, with which one section of the Sertulariadae is furnished—and by the character of the gonophores.

The following species, included in the Catalogue, belong to *Plumularia* as now restricted:—*cristata*, *tubulifera*, *penmatula*, and *myriophyllum*. The rest must be referred to *Halicornaria*, with the exception of *P. falcata*, which should be united with *Sertularia*.

Hoplangia durotrix, Gosse.

This species must be withdrawn from the Catalogue. I find that the specimens which I referred to it are only a form of *Caryophyllia Smithii*.

Caberea Hookeri, Fleming.

Mr. Alder has pointed out to me an error into which I have fallen in my note on this species. I have assumed the *Cellularia Hookeri* of Fleming to be identical with Johnston's species of the same name, and with Busk's *Caberea Hookeri*. This, however, is not the case. Fleming's *C. Hookeri*, which was described from specimens sent from Torquay by Sir W. Hooker, is the *Crisia Boryi* of Audouin—the *Caberea Boryi* of Busk's Catalogue. The species to which Dr. Johnston and Mr. Busk have given the name *Hookeri* is really the *Flustra setacea* of the 'British Animals,' which Fleming had previously described and figured in the Mem. of the Wernerian Soc. (vol. ii. p. 251) as *F. Ellisii*. This point has been satisfactorily established by Mr. Alder. According to the law of priority, therefore, *Caberea Ellisii* should take its place as the name of this species instead of *C. Hookeri*. This form seems to be strictly northern. Now that the synonymy is explained, there is no ground whatever for supposing that it has been met with in Devon.

Lepralia hastata, Hincks.

I have described and figured under this name what I supposed at the time to be a new species. I am now convinced that it is only a peculiar variety of the well-known *L. linearis*. The species must be cancelled, but the form is remarkable enough to be recorded as *L. linearis*, var. *hastata*.

In the Introduction to the Catalogue, it was stated that about

230 species would be enumerated in it. This number has increased to 242, of which 18 are new and 3 have not hitherto been recorded as British; and the wealth of the district is, no doubt, far from being exhausted. Indeed, I learn from my friend Prof. Allman that he has lately discovered several new *Tubulariadae* in the neighbourhood of Torquay. I shall hope to include these and any subsequent additions in a future Supplement.

The following table shows the number of species under each of the leading divisions:—

Hydrozoa	{	Hydroida	77	
		Lucernariadae.....	2	
			—	79
Actinozoa	{	Zoantharia	37	
		Alcyonaria	4	
			—	41
Polyzoa	{	Cheilostomata.....	87	
		Cyclostomata	14	
		Ctenostomata	17	
		Pedicellinea	3	
		Lophoepa	1	
			—	122
				242

XLI.—On the Unicorn of the Ancients.

By the Rev. W. HAUGHTON, M.A., F.L.S.

FEW subjects of zoological interest have from time to time given rise to more discussion than that which relates to the question as to what animal is denoted by the “Unicorn” of the ancients*.

* See for instance the following papers, which the reader interested in this question may consult, but which I have had no opportunity of seeing.

BACCI, AND. *Discorso dell' Alicorno*. Fiorenza, 1573.

BARTHOLINUS, THOMAS. *De Unicornu observationes novæ*. Patav. 1645.

BARTHOLINUS, CASPAR. *De Unicornu ejusque affnibus*, &c. Hafn. 1628.

BEREUS, F. C. *Diss. de Monocerote*. Resp. J. H. Homilius. Lips. 1667.

CATELAN, LAMENT. *Histoire de la Licorne*. Monpell. 1624.

— *Von der Natur, Tugenden, Eigenschaften und Gebrauch des Einhorn; in französ. Sprach beschrieben; von G. Fabro übersetzt*. Frankf. a. M., 1625.

DEUSING, ANT. *Diss. de Unicornu*. Groning. 1659.

Documents Nouveaux sur l'existence de la Licorne, in Féruss. Bull. Sc. Nat. iv. 1825, p. 417.

FRENZEL, S. F. *Disquis. Naturalis de Unicornu*. Resp. Christ. Vater. Witteberg, 1675.

LATERRADE, J. F. *Notice en réfutation de la non-existence de la Licorne*,